

saying that (this species) is the mite of most economic importance in this section. The color ranges from tan to greenish-brown in some specimens. Newly hatched mites are lemon yellow. When disturbed they travel over the surface of the leaf quite fast. I have noticed practically no webbing. (It feeds chiefly, if not altogether, on the upper side of the leaves . . . and causes them to turn yellowish and drop. The resulting damage is serious . . . and one or two treatments are generally applied for control. Usually sulfur dust is used, and it does the job well. Normally this mite is most abundant in the fall . . . (appearing) first about September, although in case we have no protracted cold periods it will carry up into the spring.”

Mr. Clark states that the California citrus mite (*Paratetranychus citri* McG.) occurs sparingly in Texas.

Mr. A. F. Swain called the writer's attention to this mite. He said that it had been going under the name of the California citrus red spider (*Paratetranychus citri* McG.), but that his familiarity with the California mite caused him, during a visit to Texas groves, to believe that the mite common on citrus in Texas was a distinct species. Mr. Swain advised Mr. Clark to send specimens of the Texas mite to the present writer, which he did, and a careful study of the material has convinced the writer that it represents a new and undescribed species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Anychus clarki.

- Fig. 1. Tip of tarsus showing appendages (viewed laterally).
- 2. Mandibular plate and anterior margin of cephalothorax.
- 3. Distal portion of palpus with "thumb" and its appendages (viewed laterally).
- 4. Collar trachea.
- 5. The penes of two individuals (viewed laterally).
- 6. One of the marginal setae of the body, with basal tubercle.
- 7. Foreleg (viewed from above).
- 8. Dorsal view of female.

BRACHYMERIA CARINATIFRONS, NEW SPECIES (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDIDAE).

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This form is extremely close to *Brachymeria compsiluræ* (Crawford) and may be merely a geographical or climatic race of that species. The specimens at hand may be distinguished from *compsiluræ*, however, by the fact that the middle tibiae

have a complete broad black median band and the front tibiae have a large black spot on the outer or posterior surface. In all of the specimens of *compsiluræ* seen the front and middle tibiae are nearly uniformly yellowish testaceous, though frequently having a more or less distinct fuscous or dark brown blotch on the posterior surface of each. Definite structural characters for distinguishing the new species from *compsiluræ* appear to be lacking but *compsiluræ* seems to have the apical half of the scutellum weakly depressed medially and a small area between the lateral ocellus and the eye margin is granularly punctate, while in the new species the scutellum shows no median depression and the ocellular area is occupied by the same coarse punctures found elsewhere on the vertex.

Female.—Length 4.2 mm. Black, the tegulae, apices of all femora, bases and apices of all tibiae, and all tarsi pale yellow, the front tibiae usually with the anterior surface entirely yellow but with a broad black band or spot on the posterior face; the yellow spot at apex of hind femur smaller than in *compsiluræ*; wings hyaline, the venation dark brown. Head and thorax coarsely and densely punctate; malar carina with the postorbital branch present and complete to the occipital margin, also with a distinct preorbital branch extending parallel to the inner orbit nearly to the upper extremity of scrobes; scrobicular cavity wider than the space between it and the eye margin, distinctly carinately margined laterally and below, open above; face and cheeks below the postorbital carina less strongly sculptured than the vertex; antennae wholly black, rather short, the funicle joints, except the first, a little broader than long, the first distinctly a little longer than broad; scutellum convexly rounded, with the apical ledge emarginate; propodeum without lateral projections, unusually distinctly areolated, with a distinct oval median area flanked on each side by three well defined areas the two anterior of which are small and more or less rounded while the other four are irregularly five-sided; outside or laterad of these areas are several other areas more or less obscured by rather dense long hairs; abdomen ovate, subacute at apex; first tergite impunctate and bare except for a very few hairs near the latero-posterior angles, second weakly punctate and hairy laterally, bare above, third, fourth and fifth like the second but with a marginal row of hairs above, the sixth coarsely punctate and sparsely hairy all over, with about four or five punctures in each irregular longitudinal row; hind femora with about nine or ten teeth on the ventral margin, weakly punctate, more or less shining and hairy on the outer face, the inner face also weakly punctate and without a tubercle; hind coxae without a tubercle. Hairs on head and thorax moderately dense and pale.

Male.—Length 3.5 mm. Similar in every respect to the female except that the propodeum is less densely hairy laterally, and the hypopygium is shorter with only about three large punctures in a longitudinal row.

Type locality.—Cuernavaca, Morellos, Mexico.

Type.—No. 51199, U. S. National Museum.

Described from thirteen females and two males submitted

for identification by the Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The female holotype and four paratype females were reared from puparia of *Paradexodes epilachnae* Aldrich parasitizing *Epilachna varivestis* Mulsant, the host material having been taken at Cuernavaca, Mexico, in August, 1930, by B. B. Landis and C. C. Plummer. The allotype male and one female paratype were reared from puparia of the same tachinid parasitizing *Epilachna defecta* Mulsant in the same locality and taken by the same collectors in July, 1930. Eight paratypes are said to have been reared from puparia of the tachinid collected in Mexico in 1922.

A NEW SPECIES OF PARASITE OF TYPHLOCYBA POMARIA
MC ATEE (HYMENOPTERA : BETHYLIDAE).

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The parasitic species described below belongs to the tribe Alophini, in the group which is more commonly known as the Dryinidae, but which has been treated by Kieffer¹ and Fenton² as the subfamily Anteoninae of the family Bethylidae.

Apholopus ^e*typhlocybae*, new species.

In Fenton's key this species runs to *microleucus* Perkins, from which it may be promptly distinguished by the presence of distinct parapsidal grooves, by the smoother scutellum, by the paler legs, and by the presence of a small yellowish-brown or yellowish spot between the antennal foramen and the eye.

Female.—Length, about 2 mm. Head wider than thorax, delicately coriaceous and rather dull, the vertex subshining; anterior margin of clypeus truncate; antennal foramen separated from eye by slightly less than the diameter of the foramen; frons convex, with a delicate median carina which becomes obsolescent above; ocellocular line less than twice diameter of an ocellus, much shorter than postocellar line and hardly as long as distance between median ocellus and a lateral ocellus; shortest distance from eye to carinate posterior margin of head a little shorter than ocellocular line; scape barely longer, but somewhat thicker, than pedicel; first segment of flagellum slightly longer than pedicel, faintly shorter than second, third, and fourth flagellar segments, which are subequal; fifth, sixth, and seventh successively shorter and slightly broader; eighth, or apical, segment the longest. Mesoscutum delicately coriaceous like head;

¹Kieffer, J. J. Das Tierreich, Lief 41, 1914, pp. 7-222.

²Fenton, F. A., Ohio Jour. Sci., vol. 18, 1918, pp. 177-212, 243-278, 285-296.